

Whereas the Langston facility continues to provide important recreational outlets, instructional forums, and a "safe haven center" for the enhancement of the lives of Washington, DC's inner-city youth;

Whereas the Langston Golf Course and related recreational facilities provide a home for the Nation's important minority youth "First Tee" golf instruction and recreational program in Washington, DC;

Whereas Langston Golf Course's operations and its related facilities seek to increase course-based educational opportunities under the auspices of the National Park Service for persons under 18 years of age, particularly those from populations of the inner-city and historically underrepresented among visitors to units of the National Park System;

Whereas the preservation and ecologically-balanced enhancements via future public and private funding for the lands making up the 212 acres of the Langston Golf Course will benefit the National Park System's Environmental Leadership projects program, the Anacostia River Watershed, the city of Washington, and the entire Washington, DC metropolitan area;

Whereas Federal funds for enhancements to the Langston Golf Course have perennially been promised but rarely provided, even after the designation of Langston Golf Course as a "Legacy Project for the 21st Century", and after significant private funding and contributions were committed and provided; and

Whereas the Langston Golf Course and related recreational facilities traditionally have provided additional quality of life value to all residents of Washington, DC, and will do more so once upgraded to meet its obvious athletic and historical promise: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Langston Golf Course, its general management, and the Royal Golf and Wake Robin Golf Clubs are to be commended for their historical and ongoing contributions to the local Washington, DC community and the Nation;

(2) the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior should give appropriate consideration to the future budget needs of this important park in the National Park System that is a historical site, recreational facility, and educational center; and

(3) the Secretary of the Senate should transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the general manager of the Langston Golf Course.

SENATE RESOLUTION 163—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO CHILDHOOD STROKE AND DESIGNATING AN APPROPRIATE DATE AS "NATIONAL CHILDHOOD STROKE AWARENESS DAY"

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 163

Whereas a stroke, also known as a cerebrovascular accident, is an acute neurologic injury that occurs when the blood supply to a part of the brain is interrupted by a clot in the artery or a burst of the artery;

Whereas a stroke is a medical emergency that can cause permanent neurologic damage or even death if not promptly diagnosed and treated;

Whereas 26 out of every 100,000 newborns and almost 3 out of every 100,000 children have a stroke each year;

Whereas an individual can have a stroke before birth;

Whereas stroke is among the top 10 causes of death for children in the United States;

Whereas 9 percent of all children who experience a stroke die as a result;

Whereas stroke recurs in 20 percent of children who have experienced a stroke;

Whereas the death rate for children who experience a stroke before the age of 1 year is the highest out of all age groups;

Whereas the average time from onset of symptoms to diagnosis of stroke is 24 hours, putting many affected children outside the window of 3 hours for the most successful treatment;

Whereas many children who experience a stroke will suffer serious, long-term neurological disabilities, including—

(1) hemiplegia, which is paralysis of 1 side of the body;

(2) seizures;

(3) speech and vision problems; and

(4) learning difficulties;

Whereas such disabilities may require ongoing physical therapy and surgeries;

Whereas the permanent health concerns and treatments resulting from strokes that occur during childhood and young adulthood have a considerable impact on children, families, and society;

Whereas very little is known about the cause, treatment, and prevention of childhood stroke;

Whereas medical research is the only means by which the citizens of the United States can identify and develop effective treatment and prevention strategies for childhood stroke;

Whereas early diagnosis and treatment of childhood stroke greatly improves the chances that the affected child will recover and not experience a recurrence; and

Whereas The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia should be commended for its initiative in creating the Nation's first program dedicated to pediatric stroke patients: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of an appropriate date as "National Childhood Stroke Awareness Day"; and

(2) urges the people of the United States to support the efforts, programs, services, and advocacy of organizations that work to enhance public awareness of childhood stroke.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 24—TO DIRECT THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL TO PLACE A MARKER IN EMANCIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER WHICH ACKNOWLEDGES THE ROLE THAT SLAVE LABOR PLAYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 24

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Enslaved African Americans provided labor essential to the construction of the United States Capitol.

(2) The report of the Architect of the Capitol entitled "History of Slave Laborers in the Construction of the United States Capitol" documents the role of slave labor in the construction of the Capitol.

(3) Enslaved African Americans performed the backbreaking work of quarrying the stone which comprised many of the floors, walls, and columns of the Capitol.

(4) Enslaved African Americans also participated in other facets of construction of the Capitol, including carpentry, masonry, carting, rafting, roofing, plastering, glazing, painting, and sawing.

(5) The marble columns in the Old Senate Chamber and the sandstone walls of the East Front corridor remain as the lasting legacies of the enslaved African Americans who worked the quarries.

(6) Slave-quarried stones from the remnants of the original Capitol walls can be found in Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia.

(7) The Statue of Freedom now atop the Capitol dome could not have been cast without the pivotal intervention of Philip Reid, an enslaved African-American foundry worker who deciphered the puzzle of how to separate the 5-piece plaster model for casting, when all others failed.

(8) The great hall of the Capitol Visitor Center was named Emancipation Hall to help acknowledge the work of the slave laborers who built the Capitol.

(9) No narrative on the construction of the Capitol that does not include the contribution of enslaved African Americans can fully and accurately reflect its history.

(10) Recognition of the contributions of enslaved African Americans brings to all Americans an understanding of the continuing evolution of our representative democracy.

(11) A marker dedicated to the enslaved African Americans who helped to build the Capitol will reflect the charge of the Capitol Visitor Center to teach visitors about Congress and its development.

SEC. 2. PLACEMENT OF MARKER IN CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER TO ACKNOWLEDGE ROLE OF SLAVE LABOR IN CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITOL.

(a) PROCUREMENT AND PLACEMENT OF MARKER.—The Architect of the Capitol, subject to the approval of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, shall design, procure, and place in a prominent location in Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center a marker which acknowledges the role that slave labor played in the construction of the United States Capitol.

(b) CRITERIA FOR DESIGN OF MARKER.—In developing the design for the marker required under subsection (a), the Architect of the Capitol shall—

(1) take into consideration the recommendations developed by the Slave Labor Task Force Working Group;

(2) to the greatest extent practicable, ensure that the marker includes stone which was quarried by slaves in the construction of the Capitol; and

(3) ensure that the marker includes a plaque or inscription which describes the purpose of the marker.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1202. Mr. WEBB submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2346, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.